STATE WATER RESOURCES Tim O'Laughlin (State Bar No. 116807) 1 William C. Paris, III (State Bar No. 168712) 2 O'LAUGHLIN & PARIS LLP 2003 JUL 18 PM 3: 04 2571 California Park Drive. Suite 210 3 Chico, CA 95928 DAY OF WATER FIGHTS SACRAMENTO Telephone: (530) 899-9755 Facsimile: (530) 899-1367 5 Attorneys for San Joaquin River Group Authority. Merced Irrigation District, Turlock Irrigation District, 7 and Modesto Irrigation District 8 STATE OF CALIFORNIA 9 STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD 10 In the matter of: REPLY BRIEF OF THE 11 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER GROUP Petitions for Long Term Change and AUTHORITY, ET AL. 12 Permanent Change by Merced Irrigation District, Modesto Irrigation District and 13 Turlock Irrigation District, 14 Applications Nos. 1224, 10572, 16186, 1233 and 14127 15 16 I. INTRODUCTION 17 18 Protestants Stockton East Water District ("SEWD"), South Delta Water Agency ("SDWA") 19 and Alexander Hildebrand (collectively "South Delta Parties"), and Central Delta Water Agency 20 ("CDWA") and R.C. Farms, Inc. (collectively "Central Delta Parties") each filed closing briefs in 21 this matter seeking to prevent approval of the petition or to make its approval subject to conditions 22 that are unreasonable and not supported by law or evidence. Petitioners Merced Irrigation District 23 24 ("Merced ID"), Modesto Irrigation District ("MID"), and Turlock Irrigation District ("TID") hereby 25 propose that the arguments and suggestions provided by protesting parties should be rejected, and 26 that the petition should be approved in accordance with the evidence, legal argument and proposed 27

conditions submitted by the Petitioners.

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II. ARGUMENT

A. <u>SEWD Not a Legal User of Water.</u>

SEWD does not disagree that, as a general matter, water service contractors are not considered legal users of water for purposes of Water Code sections 1702, 1707 and 1736. Instead, SEWD attempts to rely upon a minor exception created by the SWRCB to justify its participation in this matter. However, the exception that SEWD relies upon is not applicable.

The SWRCB has held that a water supply contractor can be considered a legal user of water in those rare instances where the actual water right holder, from which the water supply contractor receives its water, may be injured and does not propose or agree with the change at issue. (Order 2000-02, 2000 WL 348461, p. 11-13, 18; Order 2000-10, 2000 WL 1177692, p. 7, 9). Of course, "section 1702 does not protect a water service contractor from water shortages resulting from an action requested or *consented to* by the contractor's water supplier who holds the water right." (WL 1177692, p. 9 (emphasis added); *See* Order 2000-02, WL 348461, p. 13 [where a water right holder agrees to a proposed change, "neither the water right holder nor any contractor whose entitlement to water deliveries is dependent on the water right holder has suffered injury within the meaning of Water Code section 1702."]).

In this case, the USBR holds the water right from which SEWD receives water by contract (SEWD Ex. 1, p. 2; SEWD Ex. 5; RT 172; RT 174) and did consent to the changes proposed by Merced ID, MID and TID. The record clearly reflects that the USBR received notice of the proposed change, filed a protest, requested that certain conditions contained in D-1641 be included if the proposed change were approved, and upon agreement of the petitioners to include such conditions, withdrew their protest. (Hearing Notice, p. 3; *See* June 11, 2002 letter of USBR to SWRCB notifying the SWRCB that the USBR was dismissing its protest (Attached hereto as Ex. A); *See also*

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July 26, 2002 letter of SWRCB to USBR acknowledging the dismissal of the USBR's protest (Attached hereto as Ex. B)). As a result of the dismissal of its protest, the USBR did not submit a Notice of Intent to Appear, did not exchange testimony, exhibits and witness qualifications with the other parties, and did not participate in the hearing.

By dismissing its protest and failing to participate in the hearing, the USBR has indicated that it consents to the changes sought by the petitioners. (See Order WRO-2003-0013-DWR, 2003 WL 21405847 [SWRCB found that failure to (1) file a timely Notice of Intent to Appear and (2) make an appearance at the hearing demonstrates that party does not oppose the imposition of civil liability]). Had the USBR not consented to the changes proposed by Petitioners, it would have manifested its lack of consent by protesting the proposed changes, participating in the hearing, or providing a policy statement or other indication of its disapproval.

The record shows that both the USBR and SEWD got notice of the proposed changes. protested, reached agreement with the petitioners, and withdrew their protests. However, the record also shows that after dismissing its protest, SEWD nonetheless filed a Notice of Intent to Appear, participated in discovery, and participated in the hearing in an effort to express its opposition to the proposed changes. Unlike SEWD, the USBR did not file a Notice of Intent to Appear, participate in discovery, participate in the hearing or otherwise manifest its opposition to the proposed changes submitted by Petitioners. The juxtaposition of the actions taken by SEWD and the USBR demonstrate that the USBR's failure to participate in the hearing is verification of its consent to the changes sought by Petitioners.

Since the USBR consented to the changes sought by the Petitioners, SEWD cannot be considered an injured legal user of water. (Order 2000-02, 2000 WL 348461, p. 11-13, 18; Order 2000-10, 2000 WL 1177692, p. 7, 9).

SEWD's fundamental problem is stated succinctly at page 2 of its closing brief, where they assert: "The ongoing concern led SEWD to question the ability of that condition to adequately protect its water supply." What SEWD continues to ignore, or fails to recognize, is that <u>it</u> does not have a water supply. To the contrary, SEWD has a contract, and an interim contract at that, to receive water from the USBR. The USBR owns New Melones Reservoir; holds the water rights permits and has the "water supply," not SEWD. As such, while SEWD may not like the SJRA, may not like D-1641, may not like the coordination between the USBR and Petitioners, and may not like the proposed petition at issue, such dislikes are of no relevance because SEWD is not a legal user of water.

B. <u>Proposed Transfer Does Not Violate Water Code Sections 1392 and 1629.</u>

Both CDWA and SDWA argue that Water Code sections 1629 and 1392 preclude the transfer of any of the water rights at issue for profit. (SDWA Closing Br., p. 7-8; CDWA Closing Br., p. 8-9). This argument has been made by CDWA and SDWA in other cases before the SWRCB and the Sacramento County Superior Court and has, in each instance, been rejected. It should be rejected here as well.

In 2000, the Oroville-Wyandotte Irrigation District sought permission from the SWRCB under Water Code section 1725 to transfer up to 10,000 acre-feet of water to the Environmental Water Account. CDWA protested the petition on the basis that it was prohibited by Water Code section 1392. The SWRCB disagreed, finding that the State's policy, as evidenced by Water Code sections 109(a) and (b), 475 and 480, was clearly designed to encourage voluntary transfers of water between willing parties. Based upon the intention of the Legislature to encourage voluntary transfers of water, the SWRCB rejected CDWA's position, stating that "the SWRCB does not interpret Water Code section 1392...as prohibiting the voluntary transfer of water." (WR 2000-16, WL 33777671

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(Dec. 8, 2000), p. 2-3).

Undaunted, CDWA and SDWA again raised the issue in the case of RCRC et al. v. State of California. (Sacramento County Superior Court Case No. 00CS01331; Judicial Council Coordination Proceeding No. JC04152). The court rejected the effort, finding that Water Code sections 1392 and 1629 pertained in only two instances: ratemaking and condemnation. The court ruled that these sections do not apply to voluntary water transfers between willing parties since such transfers are a preferred policy of the State. Moreover, the court found that the interpretation offered by CDWA and SDWA "would seriously constrain water transfers and water banking arrangements that are becoming more and more important to the management of the State's increasingly scarce water supplies." (Final Ruling, May 5, 2003, p. 3)(Attached hereto as Ex. C).

The SWRCB should, consistent with its own precedents and the findings of the Sacramento County Superior Court, find that the petition at issue is not prohibited by Water Code sections 1392 and/or 1629.

C. There is No Injury

SDWA and CDWA assert in their closing briefs that approval of the petitions "would likely result" in injury to legal users of water. (See SDWA Br., p. 4). Such a statement is outrageous given the evidence presented by Petitioners. It either shows a complete ignorance of how the SJRA works, or is a deliberate attempt to misstate the facts. Petitioners understand SDWA and CDWA do not like the fact that, as senior water rights holders with storage rights, Petitioners can propose such changes. However, their discomfort with the priority system, coupled with their dislike of the SJRA, should not be the basis for their distortion of the facts.

The testimony by Mr. Steiner is uncontroverted. In all four scenarios modeled over 72 years: i.e., 288 total years, there were only two years of potential impact to operations at New Melones.

(See SJRA Ex. 1). The proposed condition by Petitioners alleviates that potential impact. As such, there is no aggravation of the USBR's alleged non-compliance with the Vernalis salinity standard.

SDWA and CDWA continue to assert that this transfer is a shift of summer flows. (See SDWA Br., p. 4-6; see also CDWA Br., p. 8). Such continued assertion flies in the face of the evidence. Mr. Steiner's testimony shows one instance wherein discretionary flows to get to flood control criteria in the fall are released during the spring pulse flow. (SJRGA Ex. 1, p. 39). In this scenario, there was no impact to either USBR operations at New Melones or the Vernalis Salinity Standard. (Id.). What SDWA and CDWA continue to ignore is if hydrologic conditions are such that reservoirs are releasing water to meet fall flood control criteria there is no impact because water in the San Joaquin River Basin is abundant. (SJRGA Ex. 5, p. 3 ["if the districts are making pre-flood releases, the hydrologic conditions in the San Joaquin Basin are such that water quality objectives at Vernalis are being met."]). In all other years Petitioners continue to meet their required downstream releases so summer flows remain unchanged. The plain fact is that no matter what Mr. Hildebrand believes, this transfer, like the preceding transfer, does not shift summer flows, but rather maximizes the flexibility afforded by Petitioners' storage.

III. CONCLUSION

For all of the above reasons, the proposed transfer should be approved subject to the conditions suggested by Petitioners.

Respectfully submitted,

O'LAUGHLIN & PARIS LLP

Dated: July 17, 2003

Tim O'Laughlin
Attorneys for Petitioners

Txh.b.+ A



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION Mid-Pacific Regional Office 2800 Cottage Way Sacramento, California 95825-1898

REFER TO:
MP-440
WTR-4.10

JUL 1 1 2002

RECEIVED

O'LAUGHLIN & PARIS

Mr. Harry Schueller Chief, Division of Water Rights Attention: Mr. Greg Wilson State Water Resources Control Board P.O. Box 2000 Sacramento, CA 95812-2000

Water Code Section 1735, et

Subject: Notice of Petitions for Long Term Change Pursuant to Water Code Section 1735, et seq. and 1707 Under Merced Irrigation District's Licenses 2685, 6047, and 11395 (Applications 1224, 1233 and 14127) and Modesto and Turlock Irrigation District's Licenses 5417 and 11058 (Applications 1233 and 14127) - Dated October 16, 2001

Dear Mr. Schueller:

The purpose of this letter is to advise you that the Bureau of Reclamation and the Petitioners Merced, Modesto, and Turlock Irrigation Districts have reached an agreement on resolution of Reclamation's protest filed with your office on November 16, 2001. Reclamation has received a copy of letter dated May 21, 2002, addressed to your office from Mr. William Paris, attorney for the subject petitioners. The letter states that the subject petitioners are willing to accept the inclusion of specific conditions consistent with SWRCB Decision 1641 as recommended in our protest letter. Based on the acceptance of these conditions, Reclamation hereby dismisses its protest.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Ms. Jo Ann Struebing, Water Rights Specialist, at 916-978-5249 (TDD 916-978-5608).

Sincerely,

Donna E. Tegelman

Acting Regional Resources Manager

cc: Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts c/o Roger Masuda
P.O. Box 510
Turlock, CA 95380

O'Laughlin & Paris LLP \
Attorneys at Law
870 Manzanita Court, Suite B
Chico, CA 95926

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Winston H. Hickox

Secretary for

Environmental

Protection

State Water Resources Contr 'Board

Division of Water Rights

1001 I Street, 14th Floor • Sacramento, California 95814 • (916) 341-5300 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2000 • Sacramento, California • 95812-2000 FAX (916) 341-5400 • Web Site Address: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov Division of Water Rights: http://www.waterrights.ca.gov



JUL 2 6 2002

In Reply Refer to:334:GFW:1224

United States Bureau of Reclamation c/o John F. Davis 2800 Cottage Way, MP-440 Sacramento, CA 95825-1898

Dear Mr. Davis:

PETITION FOR LONG-TERM TRANSFER UNDER MERCED IRRIGATION DISTRICT'S LICENSES 2685, 6047, AND 11395 (APPLICATIONS 1224, 10572, AND 16186) AND MODESTO AND TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICTS' LICENSES 5417 AND 11058 (APPLICATIONS 1233 AND 14127)

By letter of May 21, 2002, the petitioner accepted the modified protest dismissal terms contained in your November 16, 2001 protest against the subject petition. Based on our June 4, 2002 phone conversation with Ms. Jo Ann Struebing of your office, the modified terms are acceptable to the United States Bureau of Reclamation. Accordingly, your protest will be dismissed with the understanding that any order approving this petition will contain the dismissal terms as stated in the petitioner's May 21, 2002 letter.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Greg Wilson, the staff person currently assigned to process this petition, at (916) 341-5427.

Sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

Edward C. Anton, Chief Division of Water Rights

cc: Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts c/o Roger Masuda P.O. Box 510 Turlock, CA 95380

Central Delta Water Agency R. C. Farms, Inc. c/o Dante John Nomellini P.O. Box 1461 Stockton, CA 95201-1461

Stockton East Water District c/o Jeanne Zolezzi 2291 West March Lane, Suite B100 Stockton, CA 95207 Don Mooney Law Offices of Donald B. Mooney 129 C Street, Suite 2 Davis, CA 95616

South Delta Water Agency Alex Hildebrand, Lafayette Ranch c/o John Herrick P.O. Box 70392 Stockton, CA 95267

O'Laughlin & Paris LLP c/o Bill Paris 870 Manzanita Court, Suite B Chico, CA 95926

[&]quot;The energy challenge facing California is real. Every Californian needs to take immediate action to reduce energy consumption.

For a list of simple ways you can reduce demand and cut your energy costs, see our Web-site at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov"

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SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA **COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO**

FILED MAY - 5 2003

DATE/TIME

: MAY 5, 2003

JUDGE

: PATRICIA C. ESGRO

REPORTER

: NONE

DEPT. NO

: 13

: L. HASHIKUNI

CT ATTNT

CLERK

: T. VENKUS

Coordination Proceeding

Special Title (Rule 1550(b))

BAY-DELTA PROGRAMMATIC EIR CASES.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

COORDINATION PROCEEDING

NO. JC04152

Case No.: JC04152

Nature of Proceedings:

FINAL RULING

The Court affirms its tentative ruling as modified below.

Following the Court's earlier rulings concerning the sufficiency of its pleadings, the RCRC Petitioners filed their Second Amendment to First Amended Petition for Writ of Mandate (Docket No. 279, Aug. 26, 2002) ("Second Amendment"). Three pleadings have been filed challenging the sufficiency of this most recent petition. They are: (1) Motion to Dismiss Real Parties in Interest, filed by the Sacramento Groundwater Auth., San Juan Water Dist., Sacramento Suburban Water Dist., Citrus Heights Water Dist., Fair Oaks Water Dist., and City of Sacramento (Docket No. 332, Jan. 31, 2003); (2) Motion for Judgment on Pleadings, filed by the State Respondents (Docket No. 331, Jan. 31, 2003), joined by the San Joaquin River Group Auth. (Docket No. 334, Feb. 5, 2003), Regents of the University of California (Docket No. 338, Mar. 17, 2003), and the State Water Contractors, Santa Clara Valley Water Dist., and Metropolitan Water Dist. of Southern California (Docket No. 342, Mar. 20, 2003); and (3) Demurrer and Motion to Strike, filed by the Kern County Water Agency (Docket No. 336, Feb. 18, 2003), joined by the Regents of the University of California (Docket No. 339, Mar. 17, 2003). Other parties have joined in these pleadings, and the RCRC Petitioners have responded to the first two of these pleadings. Both the State Respondents and the RCRC Petitioners have requested judicial notice of certain documents filed with their pleadings, and these requests are GRANTED.

The Motion to Dismiss Real Parties in Interest, filed by the Sacramento Groundwater Authority et al., is unopposed by the RCRC Petitioners. The motion is, therefore, GRANTED. Also, for the reasons provided in the following discussion, the motions to strike and for judgment on the pleadings of the State Respondents and Kern County Water Agency are also GRANTED and the demurrers for failure to state a cause of action are

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SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA,

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

CASE NUMBER: JC04152 DEPARTMENT: 13

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SUSTAINED, without leave to amend. Since oral argument on April 11, 2003, Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District has filed a demurrer and motion to strike (Docket No. 350, April 11, 2003). Tulare's pleadings are now moot and are DENIED only for that reason.

RCRC's most recent petition asserts a taxpayer cause of action (second cause of action), request for mandate (third cause of action), and request for declaratory relief (fourth cause of action). The taxpayer cause of action alleges the illegal expenditure of time and money by state employees of the California Resources Agency in negotiating agreements, executing a record of decision (ROD), and implementing certain features of the CALFED program, especially those pertaining to environmental restoration and water transfer and efficiency measures. RCRC's first cause of action, alleging noncompliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, has been fully addressed by the Court in the earlier phase of this proceeding.

RCRC's original petition was filed in September 2000. Almost all of the factual allegations set forth in the Second Amendment refer to actions or events that have occurred subsequent to that filing. Petitioners are apparently attempting to transform the original lawsuit into an ever-changing proceeding that serially adds their most recent purported injuries. Kern County Water Agency's recent reply summarizes the long history of these attempts. Such an open-ended method of pleading is an impermissible attempt to salvage the deficiencies in Petitioners' original pleading. Code of Civil Procedure section 464(a) governs the filing of a pleadings alleging facts material to the case occurring after the former complaint or answer. The allegations in the Second Amendment concern facts that occurred after the petition was filed. The statute requires that such allegations be made in a supplemental petition. Section 464 requires permission of the court on noticed motion before a supplemental petition is filed. Here, Petitioner has not sought and the Court has not granted permission to file such a supplemental complaint. The Second Amendment was improperly filed.

Even if a motion had been properly noticed the Court would be reluctant to further complicate and extend this litigation since it mainly concerns CEQA issues that are to be expedited by the Court. (See Pub. Res. Code § 21167.1(a).) There would be no prejudice to Petitioners in denying a request to file a supplemental petition. They are not barred from filing a separate lawsuit asserting causes of action based on facts occurring after the original petition. (See *Earp v. Nobmann*, (1981) 122 Cal. App. 3d 270)

Petitioners do allege a few facts that may have occurred before their original filing. The first set of these concerns alleged violations of the state constitutional prohibition against illegal gifts of public funds, (Cal. Const., Art. 16, § 6) and the Davis-Dolwig Act (Water Code § 11900 et seq.) As to the constitutional issue, Petitioners have alleged nothing more than possible, incidental private benefits from environmental restoration and water management programs of broad public significance, as evidenced by the assignment of publicly approved bond proceeds to many of these programs. (See Water Code § 78684 et seq.) As to the Davis-Dolwig Act allegations, this statute was passed in 1961, soon after the authorization of the State Water Project (SWP).

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The Davis-Dolwig Act sought to incorporate adequate fish and wildlife and recreational measures in the physical features of the SWP. The Department of Water Resources, as SWP manager, is obligated to ensure that its water supply contracts require that the water contractors pay for measures necessary for the preservation of fish and wildlife (reimbursable costs). (Water Code § 11912) Petitioners do not plead DWR's contracts and they are not otherwise before this Court. The expenditures identified by Petitioners do not implicate the Davis-Dolwig Act. Petitioners fail in their pleading of these issues.

At oral argument, Petitioners requested leave to amend their petition to plead facts concerning the water supply contracts but did not provide a copy of their proposed pleading. Petitioners have previously amended their petition "once of course," and permission to amend again is now required. The original petition challenged the record of decision and environmental review associated with the CALFED program. Petitioners now urge entirely different litigation upon the Court, i.e., What essentially is a challenge to the longstanding water supply contracts executed by DWR for the units of the State Water Project. The Court DENIES Petitioners' request since these proposed allegations do not relate to the same general set of facts asserted in petitioners' original pleading. (See Kim v. Regents of Univ. Of California, (2000) 80 Cal. App. 4th 160.)

Petitioners also allege that purchases of water for use for environmental restoration purposes, water transfers, and the Environmental Water Account violate sections 1392 and 1629 of the Water Code. These provisions, pertaining to water right permittees and licensees, limit the valuation of these rights in two specific circumstances: ratemaking ("price of the services to be rendered") and condemnation. The types of water acquisitions alleged by Petitioners do not implicate these sections. Such an interpretation would also run contrary to the well established, general State policy embodied in the Water Code to increase water use flexibility and the State Water Resources Board's own expert interpretation and application of these sections. (See, e.g., Water Code § 109 (transferability of water rights). In this regard, the Court specifically notes, State Water Resources Control Bd., Order WR 2000-16, 2000 WL 33777671 (Dec. 8, 2000) in which the Board states "[T]he SWRCB does not interpret Water Code section 1392 . . . As prohibiting the voluntary transfer of water."

While petitioners point to the phrase "or otherwise" in both sections, the Court interprets this language as an involuntary or regulatory acquisition of water rights similar to condemnation. Petitioners' interpretation would seriously constrain water transfers and water banking arrangements that are becoming more and more important to the management of the State's increasingly scarce water supplies.

Petitioners allege the improper export of water through SWP facilities, but these allegations are subsequent to Petitioners' original petition. Additionally, there is no showing that Petitioners have exhausted administrative remedies available to them before the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). While some of Petitioners' allegations concerning the San Joaquin River Agreement predate their original petition, Exhibit A to State Respondents' Request for Judicial Notice indicates that Decision 1641 of the SWRCB is the authority for

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actions taken under the San Joaquin River Agreement. Decision 1641 (including challenges to the San Joaquin River Agreement) was challenged before another Department of this Court (No. JC 4118), is not before this Court, and is beyond this proceeding.

This ruling addresses and resolves all residual contested matters as to all parties pending before the Court in these consolidated proceedings. Within thirty days of the finalization of this ruling, the Attorney General shall prepare, serve and submit a formal order and judgment for the Court's signature. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 391.)

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: May 5, 2003

PATRICIA C. ESGRO, Judge

DEPARTMENT:

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAILING

C.C.P. Sec. 1013a(3))

I, the undersigned deputy clerk of the Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento, do declare under penalty of perjury that I did this date place a copy of the above entitled notice in envelopes addressed to each of the parties, or their counsel of record as stated below, with sufficient postage affixed thereto and deposited the same in the United States Post Office at Sacramento, California.

Pursuant to Master Service list dated March 24, 2003

Dated: May 5, 2003

Superior Court of California,

County of Sacramento

By:

L. HASHIKUNI,

Deputy Clerk

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BY: L. HASHIKUNI.

PROOF OF SERVICE BY MAI (Government Code §11440.20)

I, JILL L. DRAGSETH, declare that:

I am employed in the County of Butte, State of California. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within cause. My Business address is 2571 California Park Drive, Suite 210, Chico, California 95928. I am familiar with this firm's practice for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service pursuant to which practice all correspondence will be deposited with the United States Postal Service the same day as it is placed for collection in the ordinary course of business.

On July 17, 2003, I served the within **REPLY BRIEF OF THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER GROUP AUTHORITY, ET AL.** on the parties in said cause, by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed as follows, and placed each for collection following ordinary business practices:

١	Karna E. Harrigfeld	John Herrick, Esq.
	Stockton East Water District 2291 W. March Lane, Suite B100	4255 Pacific Avenue, Suite 2
	2291 W. March Lane, Suite B100	Stockton, CA 95207
l	Stockton, CA 95207	

Dante John Nomellini, Esq.	Arthur F. Godwin, Esq.
235 East Weber Avenue	555 Capitol Mall, 9th Floor
P.O. Box 1462	Sacramento, CA 95814
Stockton CA 95201	

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on July 17, 2003, at Chico, California.

JILL L. DRAGSETH